

The Daily Gazetteer.

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AMONGST all the Arguments generally used by the Malecontent Orators, this hath commonly been esteemed the most plausible, that so loud, so warm a Charge of Corruption, could scarce have been brought against an Administration without some Foundation; or if it

was, then certainly the Friends and Advocates of the Ministry would assign this other Cause in its Vindication. To this I have answer'd more than once, that the true Cause is the excessive Corruption of these Clamourers. This I repeat, and insist upon it, that the Ground of all the numerous Imputations on such as are at present at the Helm, is the Iniquity of the stirring Chiefs of the Opposition, who suppose all Men in Power to be what they are conscious to themselves they should be, if they were in Power. An impartial and experienced Reader, who considers the Force of Political Malignancy, and the Characters of some Persons once at the Head of a Ministry, and now at the Head of the Opposition, will need no other Arguments or Proofs to convince him, that such Men will charge any thing on those they oppose, or venture on any thing themselves, if it gives them Hope to overcome. Such as the *Masters are*, such are the *Men*. In order therefore to maintain this Assertion at the Tribunal of the People, I desire only that it may be granted me, that the *Craftsman* speaks the Sense of the *Faction*; and then from last Sunday's Paper, November 22, 1740 I shall make better, that *Private Interest* and *Party Spirit* entirely influence these pretended Patriots, and that their most confident Charges on the Ministry are groundless as their own Claims, *Probity* and *Publick Spirit*. In doing this, I shall not have Recourse to Railery, to Insinuations, or to Allegory, Methods fitter to puzzle than to convince; but with the utmost Plainness and Perspicuity point out the Truth.

In the first Place, the worthy Author of the *Craftsman* complains, that three Warrants, Commitments, Prosecutions, &c. the Proprietors of that Paper only have suffered Two Thousand Pounds. The Profits of Libelling, it seems are large; for if my Informers are true, one of the Proprietors is yet worth some Thousands, and another might have been richer than he is, if he had not been as lavish in his Expenses as in his Language. Taking therefore Warrants, Commitments, and Prosecutions, as Accidents in the Way of this, as they are in some other Trades; I don't see any just Cause for repining, but on the contrary all imaginable Reason for the Dutchman's Thanksgiving, Blessed be — it is no worse. But what if all these Troubles were less than their Crimes deserved? Sometimes Commitments have been follow'd by Convictions; in this Case they ought not to arraign the SECRETARY OF STATE but their COUNSELLORS. In others they have (as themselves confess) escap'd thro' Flaws in the Proceedings; many times by Submissions; and therefore such a Charge as this rather reflects on the Lenity than manifests Severity in the Administration. If the *Craftsman* had been prosecuted as often as it offend'd, and had the Proprietors been as hardly dealt with as they deserved, few would have been tempted by their Example to set up Seditious Papers, and so raise an Opposition between their own and the Interest of the Publick.

The Candour, Moderation, and Decency, with which Mr. D'Anvers has always treated the Writers in the *Gazetteer*, will doubtless add Weight to his Hint for their Service. In answer to which I take this Opportunity of telling him, none of these Writers incline to prejudice the Liberty of the Press; but, quite the contrary, are desirous of maintaining it: Whereas Mr. D'Anvers, as much a Friend to it as to his Country, labours to endanger what he pretends to support, by arrogating to himself and his Party the sole Right of the Press, behaving brutally to all who oppose them, and complaining continually because he is opposed to all. Secondly, by continuing to abuse this Liberty more and more, without the least Concern for what may happen to others, or to his Country, by any legal Restraints of the Press; because as we have been lately informed, his Patron hath undertaken at all Expence to provide for him, which frees him from any

Terror in case of such an Accident. The Liberty of the Press as far as is consistent with the Laws in being and the Safety of the State (the Supreme Law) ever was and will be the peculiar Care of the Ministry; nor could any thing more effectually hazard their Favour, than pretending to advance those slavish Doctrines which tend to limit the Liberty of Mankind in Judging of Religion and Government; tho' it is confessed they abhor both Blasphemy and Rebellion.

Such warm Invektives against the *Farthing Posts* clearly demonstrates with what View Mr. D'Anvers writes, and the *Chafesman* is carried on. The Honour of Writing in Support of Liberty, the Glory of Attacking the Great, say, the Applause of the Party, cannot console a Man for the Loss of his Wages. The Mystery is out, honest Caleb was convinced that all the Writers in the *Gazetteer* were Mercenaries, from a Consciousness that no Cause upon Earth could engage his Pen on any other Terms than a *Swift Sword*; i. e. by way of Bargain and Sale; as Mr. HAINES has fully explained it. After this let no Man wonder at any thing which comes from this Quarter. We have now direct Proof that Money is as much the Sinew of Patriotism as of War, and that Patriots without Pay will be as soon weary of Service as the Militia. But why such a heavy Charge against the *Farthing Posters*? Are not they a Kind of *Craftsmen*? Do they steal from Mr. D'Anvers? No. Is he in pain for the Revenue? Believe that who can. Ay, but they insult the Government: So do the *Craftsmen* and their Associates. Their great Offences are, First, lessening, as he supposes, Mr. D'Anvers's Sale (a Capital Crime before a Bench of Patriots) and, secondly, they spread no Seditious themselves, and yet think their Papers worth a *Farthing*. Say Dogs indeed!

But the strangest thing of all is the learned *Squire Caleb*'s Method of dealing with these Offenders. He is very angry the *Middlesex Justices* won't interpose. Could he interest them in his Quarrel, he doubts not dealing with *Hawkers* and *Proprietors* too. O Fie, Mr. D'Anvers, what Call for Warrants! Commitments! Prosecutions! Don't you remember two thousand Pounds; besides Loss of Time, Imprisonment; and what not? Where should the *Farthing-Post* Merchants find Money on such Occasion, having no Connection with the Party? When the Honour of the Government, the Publick Peace, the Submission due to the Laws require'd them, Warrants, Commitments, Prosecutions were cruel, anticonstitutional Weapons. But now when Mr. D'Anvers's Property is at stake, even *Middlesex Justices* may become Secretaries of State, nay the *Barister of Gray's Inn* would freely consent to an Inquisition — against *Farthing Posts* only. However I do not believe this Outcry will do much — the Law as it now stands will not warrant any such Proceedings, and till this is help'd by a new one, I cannot apprehend any arbitrary Measures will be enter'd upon, notwithstanding *Counsellor D'Anvers* (in his own Cause) offers his *Non obstante*. O e thing I am sure of, that the Proprietors of the *Farthing Posts* ought to rejoice that *Caleb* has little Interest at *Hicks's Hall*.

The modest and probable Insinuation, that the Government connive at the *Farthing Posts*, because they hurt the *Craftsmen* and their Associates, scarce deserves an Answer. But lest the Circumstance of their not spreading Seditious should give this any Credit, I must observe, that in this they act only according to the common Rules of Prudence; since as libellous Papers would be liable to Prosecutions that are not chargeable with Stamps: And thus this mighty Secret is unravelled, and the Administration justified from confederating with the Proprietors of the *Farthing Posts* to lessen the Profits of Patriotism, and thereby try not the Patience but the Peculiarities of Mr. D'Anvers. How strange a thing is Interest! Some People pursue it without perceiving it themselves; and others actually believe they act in direct Opposition to it, when in fact they are absolutely guided by its Dictates. As this is so clearly the Case of their Scribes, why may it not prove the Case of their Patrons? Can we be sure that Men, who in private Life consult their Interest as much as any Men, abandon it whenever they are disposed to think of the Publick? Are we also oblig'd to believe this, when there are the strongest Appearances of the contrary? If so, then let it be shewn where we are to lay down and where reform our Reason in judging of Points of Patriotism.

'Tis true *Squire D'Anvers* boasts of two Supports, Truth and Popularity; but Beaters do not always merit Belief. If a Man had the Cause of Verity and the Good People of Britain so much at heart, why surely he would never make such a horrid Mouthing about a trifling Difference in the Sale of his Papers. But it, notwithstanding all this Braggling of Publick Spirit and Zeal for his Country, the Sum Total of his Patriotism consists in drawing a pecuniary Emolument from the Success of the *Country Journal*, why may we not, without Breach of Charity, refer to the same Cause that Vehemence with which he inveighs against his Opponents. Can it be thought absolutely certain, that such a Man will never sacrifice Truth to Popularity, who is so impatient on a Deficiency in his Funds? Can we once rest satisfied that he says nothing to curry favour with his Customers, when at the same time he is so unwilling to part with them? Or shall it be doubted, that on a proper Occasion he would become better satisfied with Power, who so suddenly changed his Notions of Warrants, Commitments, and Prosecutions, roaring out to the *Justices of Middlesex* to send to Prison, right or wrong, the *Hawkers* of the *Farthing Post*, tho' that Paper comes as much from the Press as his own, and is scarce more against the Laws of the Land than it?

Thus have I fairly examined this doughty Writer's Performance, and given clear and satisfactory Answers to whatever with any Colour of Probability he suggests, as I am sure every Man who reads his Paper and this must allow. If such a Manner of Refuting should, as I suspect it will, draw down an Inundation of Abuse, I shall wrap myself up in my Innocence, and so let the Storm pass. A Libeller, soured with Disappointments, is not to be answered but pitted. His Rage, while it puts him on outraging others, grievously exposes himself, and the Publick is too penetrating to be warm'd with other Mens Passions; so that it is more than one Way fatal to the blustering Hero. These Remarks I make by way of Return to *Caleb*'s Friendly Hint; if his was ludicrous, mine is serious; neither do I know how to render him a more essential Service than to beseech him to moderate his Passions, or, if that be impossible, to soften his Language, that the Rancour of his Heart may not be always so discernible.

One cannot always judge of one's own Performances; but, if I am not exceedingly mistaken, I have perform'd my Promise, and made it plainly appear, that it is not owing to any Act of the Administration this prodigious Clamour has been rais'd, but that it proceeds purely from the Consciousness of those who make it, that were they in Power it should not be groundless. The Charge against the Ministry, as to their conniving at or confederating with the *Farthing Posts* and their Proprietors, I firmly believe it is well founded as any of their Charges, and as capable of Proof. Those who suggest this, know that such a Piece of Policy would not have been beneath them, had they been Ministers when it occurred, and therefore they suppose the present Ministry would not neglect it. In like manner *Squire D'Anvers*, drawing a considerable annual Income from his Journal, takes it for granted no Man writes a *Gazetteer* unpaid. It is wrong to take such things ill, for every Man measures another's Intentions by his own; whence follow most of those Mistakes which confound the World, and for fear of falling into which, after speaking rationally about them, I hastily conclude this Paper.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsewhere, Nov 26 N S. Since my last came in the Ship commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 23d, William Coffman, from Riga; Francis Pemberton, from Königsburgh; On the 24th, Edward Nicholson: And on the 26th, Thomas Wheeler, both from Petersburg, and all four for London.

The outward-bound Masters are all sail'd, with a favourable Wind at S which continues.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 26. Wind N W. His Majesty's Ship Cruiser is sail'd. Remains the Eltham Man of War. Came down and remain the Lovely Betty, Wagon for Jamaica; the Rachel and Ann, Boyce, for the Straights; the Edward and Mary, Licker, for Dublin.

the Hope, Hall, for Bristol; and the Milk River, Cary, for St. Christophers.

Graveland, Nov. 26. Passed by the Gooch, Friend, from Virginia; the Rouseby, Olliffe, from Maryland; the Lyon, Soller, and the Dispatch, Kemp, from Petersburg; the Elizabeth, Wilson, from Hamburg; the Ann, Dedworth, from Stockholm; and the Ranger, Lawson, from Norway.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Dispatch, Jones, from Oporto.

At Lisbon, the Houghton, Hancock, from London.

At Oporto, the Britannia, Hutchinson, from London.

L O N D O N.

Letters of the 14th Inst. O. S. from Dusseldorf say there has been such a Riot at Cologne upon account of Corn and other Provisions, that the Burgomasters are not safe in their Houses. And

They write from Hamilton in Scotland, that on the 5th, 6th, and 8th Instant, the Populace rose tumultuously there, and took from the House of Mr. Wier of Wickenshaw, &c. about 94 Bolls of Oatmeal, which they afterwards sold out at Eight-pence Halfpenny per Peck.

They write from Lisbon, that a Spanish Privateer had brought in there on English Ship, laden with 2500 Quintals of Newfoundland Fish. And

That the Fly Sloop of War, Capt. Elliott Smith, (station'd to the Tagos) had brought in a Spanish Ship, with Ordnance Stores and having 25 Soldiers on Board.

The Dorothy, Lodge, from Petersburg, but lost from London, bound to Stockton, was lost in the Storm the 1st Instant, and the People on Board her were all drown'd.

A few Days since, the Lady of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyne, Esq; was safely deliver'd of a Son, at his House in Meckham, Bucks.

His Honour the Master of the Rolls is greatly indispos'd, at his House in Chancery-lane.

Yesterday there was a private Call of Serjeants, when Sir Thomas Abney and Counsellor Eyre were call'd to the Degree of Serjeants at Law, with the usual Formality; after which they gave a grand Entertainment to the Judges, Serjeants, &c. at the Temple Hall.

Last Wednesday Night about 7 o' Clock, Legg, Esq; First Major of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards was seiz'd with Convulsions as he was going in a Coach to the King's Arms Tavern in the Strand, which continued so violent that he dy'd at 12 that Night.

Yesterday William Hicks, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wallingford, lay at the Point of Death at his House in Great Ruffe Street.

On Admiral VERNON's Taking PORTO-BELLO.

WHEN great Eliza grac'd the English Throne,
Her conqu'ring Subjects travers'd ev'ry Zone;
No Frost could fright them, by no Heat dismay'd,
All Climes they visit, in each Clime obey'd;
But most Spain's Indies exercise their Arms,
For greater Dangers have the greatest Charms.
There, with small Forces, DRAGON acquir'd a Name
For ever dear to Britons and to Fame.

Nombr de Dios, then the Spanish Marc,
Thrice felt of British Rage the cruel Smart;
For, warm with just Revenge, the Sailors flew
Who durst oppose, and all the Town o'erthrew.

The Spanish Monarch, ven'd at this Disgrace,
Bids them forsake this old, unlucky Place,
To people that fair Port, which has no Fellow,
And thence derives its Name of PORTO-BELLO.

But vain, alas! its Situation strong,
Its various Forts, and all the warlike Throng
Of boasting Blades, and Guns of mighty Size,
The Britons once provok'd will these despise:

With Six Ships only, VERNON thither steers,
The Spaniards soon resume their former Fears:
VERNON, like DRAGON, a Seaman rough and bold,
Took the New Town, as He had sack'd the Old.

Be wife, ye Dons, and pacify that Foe
Who may destroy Madrid and Mexico.

Captain Vinegar wears a B—r G—n, but it is his Misfortune neither to be as Council or Attorney.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening
at London Bridge } 06 05 } 06 26

Bank Stock 139. India Nothing done. South Sea 97 3/4ths. Old Annuity 109 3/4ths. New ditto 109 7/8ths. Three per Cent 99 3/4ths. Seven per Cent.

Loan 103. Five per Cent. ditto, 83 3/4ths. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 31. 19 to 41 Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 159. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 12 1/2. 6d. Welsh ditto 31. 12 1/2. 6d. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1/4th. Million Bank 112. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 41. 19 1/2. 6d.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freehold es of the County of Denbigh.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING been desired by Two Successive Grand Juries, and a Great Body of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, to offer myself a Candidate at the next General Election for Your County, I humbly request the Favour of Your Votes and Interest; and take this Opportunity to assure You, that I will constantly discharge for the Good of my Country, the important Trust You shall repose in me.

Your Much Oblig'd, and
Most Faithful Humble Servant,
JOHN MYDDLETON.

This Day is Published,
(Price 27 s. in Sheets)
(From the Originals, never before printed)

THE
Negotiations of Sir THOMAS ROE,
IN HIS
EMBASSY, to the OTTOMAN PORTE,
FROM
The Year 1621, to 1628, inclusive.
Completing his said Embassy, and

containing,
A great Variety of Curious and Important Matters, relating not only to the Affairs of the Turkish Empire, but also to Those of the other States of Europe, in that Period. His Correspondence with the most illustrious Persons, for Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of Bohemia, Bethlen Gabor Prince of Transylvania, and other Potentates of different Nations, &c.
And many Useful and Instructive Particulars, as well in relation to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of LITERATURE; as Ancient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities.

Printed at the Expence of the Society for Encouragement of Learning.
And sold by G. Strahan in Cornhill, C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, J. Brindley in New Bond-street, S. Baker in Russell-street Covent-garden, and J. Osborn junior in Pater-noster-row, Bookellers to the said Society.

This Day at Noon will be Published,
(Price Six-pence)

Adorn'd with an Engraved Frontispiece, representing the Revival of the Malefactor at the Hall, and the great Surprise of the Surgeons present.

NEWS from the DEAD. Or, A
Faithful and Genuine Narrative of an extraordinary Combat between Life and Death, exemplified in the Case of WILLIAM DUELL, One of the Malefactors who was Executed at Tyburn on Monday the 24th of this Instant November, for a Rape, Robbery, and Murder, and who soon after return'd to Life at Barber-Surgeons Hall, where he had been brought to from the Place of Execution, in order to be Anatomiz'd.

With a True Account of all the Particulars that happen'd to him, and the many surprising Things he saw, during the Interval of Time that pass'd between his being turn'd off at the Gallows, and his Recovery to Life.

Taken from his own Mouth in Newgate, where he now lies. Printed for J. Roberts, at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane.

This Day is publish'd,
(Price Bound Five Shillings.)

The SECOND EDITION of
THE GERMAN SPY: Or, Familiar
LETTERS from a Gentleman on his Travels thro' GERMANY, to his Friend in ENGLAND.

Containing
An Exact and Entertaining Description of the Principal Cities and Towns: With their several Religious Establishments, and Governments, Civil and Military.
An Account of the Customs and Manners of the People. Remarks on their Language, Interests and Policies, Fortifications, Churches, Public Buildings and Curiosities.

Interpersed
With the Secret History and Characters of the several Princes and Princesses, and other the most considerable Personages in the Empire of Germany.

Herods and Gods make other Poems fine,
Plain Satire calls for Sense in every Line.

Universal Passion, Sat. II.
Wisely the Springs of Action we conceal;
Thus Rindness, is Prudence, Fury, Zeal;
Ambition makes the Public Good his Care,
And Hypocrites the Mask of Saintship wear.

Pope on Human Life.
Printed for T. Cooper, in Pater-noster Row; and sold by the Bookellers of London and Westminster.

This Day is Publish'd,
PRECEDENTS in CHANCERY: Being a Collection of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1725. Printed for Tho. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

Where may be had,
1. Lord Chief Justice Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown. Two Volumes, Folio.
2. The Attorney's Practice in the Courts of King's Bench, By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple. In 8vo.
3. Foley's Laws relating to the Poor. In 8vo.
4. Sir Thomas Jonca's Reports. In Folio.
5. The Scrivener's Guide. In 2 vols. 8vo.
6. Levinz's Reports
7. Instructions for Clerks and Practisers in the Courts of King's Bench and Common-Pleas. In 8vo.
Where may also be had, Great Variety of Law Books, New or Second-Hand.

This Day is published,
THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of OCTOBER, 1726.

Containing, among many other Particulars, the following: From our Curious Collection of Manuscripts, &c.
I. The Remainder of the Revolutions in Paris, partly inserted in our last

NATIONAL POLITICS.
II. A Letter from a Gentleman in Town to his Friend in the Country, occasioned by the Death of the Emperor, containing, First, An Account of the Person, Fortune, and Character of the deceased Emperor. Secondly, Of his Dominions, and the Disposition that is said to be made of them. Thirdly, The State of the Empire, and what is like to become of it. Fourthly, How far this Event will affect the other European Powers. And lastly, What Effect it will have upon our own Affairs.

III. The particular Proceedings in the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, relating to the Choice of a Lord Mayor. To which is added, Sir Robert Godschall's Letter to the Liverymen of the City of London.

IV. Extraordinary Discovery of a Murder.
V. Melancholy Account of the Mischief done by the late High Wind.

VI. A List of the Men of War that sailed from St. Helen's the 26th of October, 1726.

VII. A Letter directing what Persons to elect Members at the next General Election.

VIII. His Majesty's Memorial to the French King, concerning the Fortifications of Dunkirk, and the French King's Answer.

IX. Base Proceeding in Scotland about an Election.

X. More Address to the Duke of Argyle.

XI. Great Want of Corn at Edinburgh.

XII. General Rejoicings on Admiral VERNON's Birth-Day, all over England, Scotland, and Ireland.

XIII. Further Damage done by the Great Wind the first of November, particularly to Greenwich Hospital, and the small Craft in the River.

XIV. Account of two dreadful Fires in the Borough of Southwark.

Those Pieces mark'd * are Originals, and in no other Text but this.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row. Price 1s. 6d. Where may be had any of the former Numbers.

The GRAND SPECIFICK for
Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.

A Medicine that hath gain'd so much Credit, for these many Years it has been publish'd, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the Stone, &c. at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first, and only Specifick for these Purposes, hath obtain'd, by its most noble Effects, for it doth not only cure such difficult Cases, which no other Medicine can; But in every ordinary Case, one Bottle will do more real Good than four, that are sold by any of the common Pretenders, as has been sufficiently attested by many Persons of Worth and Reputation that have found the desired Effects, and declared it to Mr. Sandwell.

It may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual, for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Effects of secret Injuries. Remains of pernicious unskillfully prepar'd Mercurials, Gleet or Weakeness, thro' tedious or ill-manag'd Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, immoderate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which following Symptoms are, in Part, discover'd by these following Signs, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to make it.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking with Safety, and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of the Doctor, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, bringing it into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of uncommon Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obliterate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Partry.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.